

## THE AMOUNT IS KNOWN

Defalcation in the Cuban Postal Funds is About \$125,000.

A Bill Introduced in Congress for the Extradition of Neely—Another Charge Made Against Him By the Authorities at Havana.

Havana, May 19.—Gen. Wood says the report from Muncie, Ind., that nearly \$2,000,000 worth of stamps have been printed there and sent for distribution to Cuban post offices, can be regarded as a canard. There is nothing here to show that any such counterfeit stamps have been sent. It is believed now that the whole story is known and that the amount of the defalcations will fall between \$100,000 and \$125,000.

W. H. Reeves, deputy auditor of the island, has made a confession and gave up \$4,500 which was given to him by Neely to perform certain services the day he left. Gen. Wood and the post office inspectors refuse to disclose the nature of the confession, barely admitting that one has been made, but those who know the situation best say that the confession of Reeves was the only link required in the chain of evidence, although the principal statements he has made will require investigation before they can be acted upon, as it is generally believed that his accusation is of such startling character as to render it unwise to proceed before being absolutely sure of other evidence to corroborate it.

Another charge against Neely is that he has defrauded the customs out of several thousand dollars' worth of duties by importing nominally for post use large quantities of paper which was afterward sold to a printing house in Havana.

The Cubans are now beginning to talk a good deal regarding postal matters, the main idea apparently being that the Americans, having found so many of their countrymen implicated, will not proceed to extremes. The Cubans do not believe that Neely will be extradited. With the confessions of Reeves and Rich supplemented by those of the stamp clerks and by the statements of the Baracoa postmaster, it is considered that the evidence against Neely is complete, especially in view of the assertion of Reeves that the stamps were not destroyed when they were supposed to be. Packages which were apparently stamps were destroyed, but it is now said that these were so many bundles of paper bits.

The newspapers now begin to ask for an investigation of the engineering department. They say that this department has been more extravagantly conducted than the postal department.

Washington, May 19.—As there seems to be no law to extradite Neely, the alleged embezzler of the Cuban postal funds, Chairman Ray, of the judiciary committee, has introduced in the house an amendment to section 5270 of the statutes, as follows:

"Provided, that whenever any foreign country or territory or any part thereof is under the control or temporary government of the United States, and the United States, by act of congress or through its military power or otherwise, has established or authorized governmental control over the same, in whole or in part, any person who commits an offense and flees to the United States shall be surrendered to the authorities of the United States and returned and surrendered to the authorities in control of such foreign country or territory for trial under the laws recognized and in force in the place where such crime was committed."

With regard to the contention that the enactment of a law to extradite Neely would be retroactive, Judge Ray said:

"As I understand the law, it is merely a question of procedure. Congress has the power to pass a law for the extradition of persons accused of crime in Cuba since Spain surrendered sovereignty and the United States assumed the government of the island. Such a law would not violate the theory of ex-post facto laws. It would not make a crime of anything not an offense before the passage of the law. It relates simply to procedure."

Mr. Terry, of Arkansas, the ranking minority member of the judiciary committee, said the object of the bill was to make it retroactive. "I think it can be made retroactive," said he. "A violator of the law has no vested right as to the manner in which he shall be caught. A law to extradite an accused man, in my opinion, would not come under the inhibition against ex-post facto laws."

Havana, May 18.—E. P. Thompson, the suspended Havana postmaster who was arrested in connection with the postal frauds, succeeded in having his bail reduced from \$10,000 to \$1,000, which was deposited in cash by the Danish consul, Herr Culmet, a wealthy merchant.

No Export Duty on Petroleum.

St. Petersburg, May 19.—A dispatch from Mishni-Novgorod announces that the minister of finance, M. Dewitte, has refused the request of the Volga shipowners and manufacturers to introduce an export duty on petroleum, with the view of reducing the price for consumption.

Tolstoi's Drama Forbidden.

Berlin, May 19.—Tolstoi's drama, "The Power of Darkness," has been forbidden performance simultaneously by the censor in Leipzig, Stuttgart and Karlsruhe.

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson in the International Series for May 27, 1900—Parables of the Kingdom.

[Prepared by H. C. Lenington.]  
THE LESSON TEXT.  
(Matthew 13:24-35.)

24. Another parable put he forth unto them, saying: The Kingdom of Heaven is likened unto a man which sowed good seed in his field.

25. But while men slept, his enemy came and sowed tares among the wheat, and went his way.

26. But when the blade was sprung up, and brought forth fruit, then appeared the tares also.

27. So the servants of the householder came and said unto him: Sir, didst not thou sow good seed in thy field? From whence then hath it tares?

28. He said unto them: An enemy hath done this. The servants said unto him: Wilt thou then that we go and gather them up?

29. But he said: Nay; lest while ye gather up the tares, ye root up also the wheat with them.

30. Let both grow together until the harvest, and in the time of harvest I will say to the reapers: Gather ye together first the tares, and bind them in bundles to burn them; but gather the wheat into my barn.

31. Another parable put he forth unto them, saying: The Kingdom of Heaven is like to a grain of mustard seed, which a man took, and sowed in his field.

32. Which indeed is the least of all seeds; but when it is grown, it is the greatest among herbs, and becometh a tree, so that the birds of the air come and lodge in the branches thereof.

33. Another parable spake he unto them: The Kingdom of Heaven is like unto leaven, which a woman took, and hid in three measures of meal, till the whole was leavened.

GOLDEN TEXT.—The field is the world.

—Matt. 13:38.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

This lesson properly includes the seven parables spoken at the same time as the parable of the sower which was considered last week. The seven parables to be studied are recorded in Matthew 13:24-32 and Mark 4:26-32. These parables are the following:

Of the Tares.

Of the Mustard Seed.

Of the Leaven.

Of the Seed of the Kingdom.

Of the Fishing Net.

Of the Fruitful Field.

The Parable of the Tares.—In the earlier stages of its growth the tares cannot be distinguished from the wheat. It is not until nearly harvest time when the ear is developed that it can be safely weeded out. This is an accurate picture of the church. Within its folds are good and bad alike. Not all who have taken upon themselves the yoke of service to Christ are his disciples. On the other hand it may be that outside the church there are true disciples of our Lord. Church fellowship, truly, is better, because of the helpful associations and the greater incentive to do Christian work; but within the church who is to say which are the wheat and which the tares? Jesus says that "by their fruits ye shall know them," therefore in His own time the great Lord of the Harvest will separate the good from the bad.

It is well to note that there is nothing in the parable counter to the teaching of the last lesson concerning industrious cultivation of the soil. Thorns and weeds must not be allowed to flourish, but should be plucked at once. The parables of the sower and of the tares should be distinguished. The seed in the latter parable is not the word of God, but rather the "children of the kingdom." The field is the world rather than the heart. So in other regards the parables are very unlike. The parable of the sower gave us one aspect of the Kingdom of God, the parable of the tares gives us another and entirely different aspect.

Parable of the Mustard Seed.—This parable indicates the growth in extent of the kingdom. From the smallest beginnings the greatest things often come. The Christian faith has spread abroad in a marvelous degree since this parable was spoken. But besides this broad application the parable has an individual application. A little faith may grow to be a strong stalwart faith. More than this the importance of all little things is shown. No one knows what may result from a single thought or word. Very good or harm may eventually come about.

Parable of the Leaven.—Another great truth is inculcated here. It is concerning the manner in which the kingdom is to grow. In another place (Luke 17:20) Jesus says: "The Kingdom of God cometh not with observation." The growth of the kingdom is quiet and unostentatious, but none the less powerful and effective.

Parable of the Hidden Treasure.—We will touch upon one other of these parables. Jesus likens the Kingdom of Heaven to a treasure that has been lost in a field. A stranger happens along and finds it. He hides it in another place in the same field for fear that another knows of its whereabouts. Then he goes to the owner of the field and buys it. It is needless to say that this does not teach that we are to hide our light under a bushel, but it does show how a very valuable thing can impart value to a comparatively worthless thing. Any number of fields were as valuable, in themselves considered, as this, but they contained no extraordinary treasure. So a human life may be comparatively worthless, but the light of God in the heart transforms the life, and it becomes of inestimable value.

The Home.

In the home is found the strength of a nation. If all is well in the home all is well in the community. If we find in our homes that the marriage bond is lightly considered, there is a hidden spring of evil which cannot fail to undermine society.—Rev. P. C. Yorke.

The Mind.

Fill the mind with good thoughts. Read the best books. Be so much occupied with Christlike service that sin cannot be entertained.—Rev. D. C. Garrett.

## THEY SHOULD WORK.

Convicts Should Be Engaged in Productive Labor.

State Laws Ought to Be Uniform—Recommendations of Industrial Commission in Its Report to Congress.

The industrial commission has sent to congress its report on prison labor. In summarizing its conclusions the commission says that all prisoners should be engaged in productive labor, and that the state should have absolute control of their care. Their employment, with the intention of producing revenues, the report says, tends to the greatest competition with free labor and detracts from the punitive reformatory and disciplinary features of the prisons. Employment of prisoners on public works has the least tendency to competition with free labor. In order to harmonize the antagonistic interests of the different states, the industrial operation of penal and like institutions in each should be under the supervision of a central office. Adoption of laws embracing the principles mentioned has been retarded by various conditions in many of the states. The adoption of uniform legislation, the report says, is the only remedy for existing abuses. The commission submits general provisions of law mainly from the New York statute, and recommends that such part shall be embodied in the laws of the different states as is found possible. The interdiction of interstate commerce in all goods, etc., the product of convict labor, supplemented by state legislation, would be the nearest to a complete remedy for evils of convict labor competition, but in the absence of such laws the most practical step would be an act making such goods subject to its laws. Commissioners Smythe and Harris dissent from that portion of the report recommending an interdiction of prison-made goods, and Mr. Smythe also dissents from a recommendation fixing eight hours for a day's work for prisoners.

## PREHISTORIC MAN.

The Evidence of His Existence in Various Western States to Be Preserved.

The house committee on public lands has made a favorable report upon a bill for the regulation of monuments, ruins, and other objects on public lands. The measure directs the secretary of the interior to set aside and reserve from public sale, entry and settlement any public lands in Colorado, Wyoming, Arizona and New Mexico upon which are monuments, cliff dwellings, cemeteries, graves, mounds, forts, or any other work of prehistoric and aboriginal man.

The report says there are indications that a highly civilized race occupied this part of the country hundreds of years before America was discovered, and built dwellings, and the pottery and utensils used indicate these people were a race much superior to the Indians.

These ruins are of the greatest interest to students of archaeological science. The ruins are located a considerable distance from the railroads, and up to this time have not been destroyed, and are visited each year by a great many people. Consequently their destruction is taking place.

The various archaeological societies are much interested in the preservation of these ruins, and the only practicable way they can be preserved is by creating a reservation of land surrounding each ruin and providing a penalty for any destruction.

## MARKET REPORT.

Cincinnati, May 18.

CATTLE—Common . . . \$4 35 @ 4 70  
Select butchers . . . 5 15 @ 5 25  
CALVES—Extras . . . @ 6 75  
HOGS—Select packers . . . 3 25 @ 3 50  
Mixed packers . . . 3 10 @ 3 20  
SHEEP—Choice . . . 4 50 @ 4 65  
LAMBS—Extra . . . 6 00 @ 7 75  
FLOUR—Spring pat., 3 65 @ 3 90  
WHEAT—No. 2 red . . . @ 72 1/2  
CORN—No. 2 mixed . . . @ 41  
OATS—No. 2 mixed . . . @ 25 1/2  
RYE—No. 2 . . . @ 61  
HAY—Choice timothy . . . @ 15 25  
MESS PORK . . . @ 12 32 1/2  
LARD . . . @ 6 90  
BUTTER—Ch. dairy . . . 13 1/2 @ 14  
Choice creamery . . . @ 21 1/2  
APPLES—Ch. to fancy . . . @ 4 50  
POTATOES—Per brl. . . 1 35 @ 1 50  
TOMATOES—New . . . 3 40 @ 10 75  
Old . . . 5 00 @ 17 75

CHICAGO.

FLOUR—Win. patent, 3 60 @ 3 70  
WHEAT—No. 2 red . . . 72 @ 73  
No. 3 spring . . . 62 @ 66  
CORN—No. 2 . . . 38 @ 38 1/2  
OATS—No. 2 . . . 23 1/2 @ 23 3/4  
RYE—No. 2 . . . 60 @ 61 1/2  
PORK—Mess . . . 12 25 @ 13 00  
LARD—Steam . . . 6 85 @ 7 05

NEW YORK.

FLOUR—Win. patent, 3 60 @ 3 85  
WHEAT—No. 2 red . . . 65 1/2 @ 65 3/4  
Southern . . . 67 @ 72 1/2  
CORN—No. 2 mixed . . . 41 1/4 @ 41 3/4  
OATS—No. 2 mixed . . . 27 @ 27 1/2  
CATTLE—First qual. . . 4 45 @ 4 75  
HOGS—Western . . . 5 80 @ 5 90

INDIANAPOLIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 red . . . @ 71  
CORN—No. 2 mixed . . . @ 39 1/2  
OATS—No. 2 mixed . . . @ 26

LOUISVILLE.

FLOUR—Win. patent, 4 25 @ 4 50  
WHEAT—No. 2 red . . . @ 71  
CORN—Mixed . . . @ 42  
OATS—Mixed . . . @ 25 1/2  
PORK—Mess . . . @ 12 50  
LARD—Steam . . . @ 7 00

## THE LETTER WAS GENUINE AND CONTAINED FACTS.

A Former American Settled in Canada Flooded with Inquiries.

A short time since a letter appeared in these columns signed by Mr. W. H. Kinkade, of Alameda, Assiniboia, Western Canada, which caused that gentleman to receive a great many inquiries, most of them anxious to know if the letter was genuine. To a large number of the inquiries answers were sent, but it was impossible to reply to all. We take pleasure in submitting to our readers a specimen of replies sent by Mr. Kinkade:

"Yes, the letter dated December 22, 1890, supposed to have been written by me which you saw in your local papers was genuine and contained facts. I will say of the information received from the Canadian Government agents prior to coming here, I did not find a single untrue statement. The Canadian government is an honorable one and its agents dare not misrepresent this country or they would lose their job. There is quite a bit of land for homesteading yet, a very little close to market, but mainly from six to twenty miles from stations. The country hereabouts is a prairie, nearly level, slightly rolling, not a rough country by any means. Homestead entries cost ten dollars; on land that has been cancelled there is a five-dollar cancellation fee extra and in some cases an inspection fee of five dollars, and where the former occupant has made any substantial improvements there are small amounts to pay for improvements. This is a poor place for a poor man unless he has brains and muscle and 'git and grit,' but with these requisites he can succeed. The population of this part of Assiniboia has doubled during the past two years. There has been as much prairie broken the past two years as was already broken previous to 1898. C. P. R. land (odd sections) joining homestead land sells at three dollars per acre. Improved quarters within four to five miles of town sell at \$1,000 this spring. This is not a Garden of Eden at all. No man need think he can come here and get rich in a short time without much labor, but if he will work and be saving he can soon be an independent farmer tilling his own soil and getting good returns for his labor.

"We burn coal, which costs us \$1.85 per load at the mines which are 20 miles southwest of us.

"People with stock and machinery should come in May, so as to have all June to break in. Those who expect to work for wages for the first year or two should come by the end of July to work through harvest and threshing and then go to the coal-fields and work all winter, and by spring he could be ready to improve homestead.

"A quarter-section of railway land sells at three dollars per acre. The interest is all figured up and a man has about \$71 to pay cash, and if he breaks at least ten acres first breaking season his \$21 interest for the first year is thrown off and the second half following purchase he has \$60 to pay and then \$60 to pay for eight more falls, which makes a total of \$611 the quarter costs him, including all interest. Paying for a quarter of land that way is like keeping a life insurance policy paid, only it does not take so long to do it. By a man homesteading one quarter and buying another quarter gives him a chance to have a 320-acre farm all his own and have it paid for in ten years and after that he is sure of an easy living if he is any good at all.

"SIGNED: W. H. KINKADE."

Easily Done.

"How did they open the Paris exposition, George? I've lost the paper containing the account of it." "Why, it was a simple and impressive ceremony. Looby stepped up and—" "Who is Looby, George?" "Looby is the president of the French republic. Looby walked up and pushed away a painter's ladder, and kicked aside a plasterer's hod and a pile of bricks, and yanked a carpenter's horse out of the way, and tore down the 'Positively No Admittance' card—in French, of course—and scraped a lot of sand and gravel away from the bottom of the door, and then gave the knob a yank—and the exposition was wide open! Simple, isn't it?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## IN THE LAKE COUNTRY.

Of northern Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan, there are hundreds of the most charming summer resorts awaiting the arrival of thousands of tourists from the South and East.

Among the list of near by places are Fox Lake, Delavan, Lauderdale, Waukegan, Oconomowoc, Palmyra, The Dells at Kilbourn, Elkhart and Madison, while a little further off are Minnetonka, Star Line, Frontenac, White Bear, Minnetonka and Marquette on Lake Superior.

For pamphlet of "Summer Homes for 1900," or for copy of our handsomely illustrated Summer book, entitled "In the Lake Country," apply to nearest ticket agent or address with four cents in postage, Geo. H. Hefford, General Passenger Agent, Old Colony Building, Chicago, Ill.

## NOT TOO WELL DONE.

Peppery.—No, I won't have anything more for you. Your work last week displeased me very much.

Laundryman.—What's the matter; wasn't it well done?

"Yes, too well done. I like my shirts rare."—Philadelphia Record.

## RECREATION.

"Have you had a vacation this summer, Mr. Cavil?" asked Tenspot.

"Well, my wife took me to the cemetery once to see the grave of her first husband."—Judge.

## TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure 25c.

The hen-pecked husband finds small consolation in the fact that she won't let anyone else nag him.—Chicago Democrat.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—John F. Boyer, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

Be polite to some people, and they will at once become disagreeable and impudent.—Aitchison Globe.

A sailor says the sea always washes in dirty weather.—Chicago Daily News.

## STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, Lucas County.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1898.

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

## OSTENTATION.

"Such ostentation I never saw in my life," declared Mrs. Nugget, of Dawson City, after her return from church on Easter Sunday.

"What was it, my dear?" asked Mr. Nugget, who had remained at home.

"Why, that odious Mrs. Placer had her new bonnet festooned with strings of dried beans."

## ONE NIGHT IN DENVER.

Via Chicago, Union Pacific & North-Western Line. "Colorado Special" leaves Chicago 10:00 every morning, arriving Denver 1:20 the next afternoon, Colorado Springs and Manitou same evening. No change of cars. All meals in Dining Cars. Another fast train at 10:30 P. M. Daily. New book "Colorado," illustrated, mailed on receipt of four cents postage. Ticket Offices, Chicago & North-Western R'y., 193 Clark St., and Wells St. Station.

## TO WIN UNDYING FAME.

Some day, to shift the small boy to an earthly paradise, somebody will introduce a famous baseball park and his fame will last forever. Pittsburgh Times.

## Carter's Ink Is the Best Ink.

made, but no dearer than the poorest. Has the largest sale of any ink in the world.

"How was Admiral Dewey's naval rank reduced when he got married?" "He became Mrs. Dewey's second mate."—Argonaut.

## DR. MOFFETT'S TEETHINA.

(Teething Powders)

Costs only 25 cents at Druggists.

Or mail 25 cents to C. J. MOFFETT, M. D., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Will make BABY FAT AS A BIRD.

DR. MOFFETT'S Allays Irritation, Aids Digestion, Regulates the Bowels, Strengthens the Child, Makes Teething Easy. TEETHINA Relieves the Bowel Troubles of Children of ANY AGE.

A news ink that IS CHEAP is manufactured by

The Queen City Printing Ink Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Who have had 40 years' experience in making NEWS INK

TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS

Such as, the Speed of the Press—the Texture of the Paper—the Temperature of the Press Room, etc. It goes FARTHER—ADDS to the look of a paper—and IS CHEAP or at least ECONOMICAL, which is THE TEST for the word CHEAP.

This is printed with THAT ink.

P NEWS INK Makes a Paper LOOK FINE

Comfort for Lady Passengers En route to Texas.

One of the unusual features to be found in going to Texas, via Memphis and the Cotton Belt, is the ladies' lounging room in the parlor car. This large comfortable room is furnished with a couch and easy chairs, and is separated from the balance of the car. Ladies can withdraw to it at any time for privacy and rest.

The Cotton Belt offers you the quickest and shortest route to Texas, with night and day trains, and is equipped with comfortable coaches and Pullman sleeping cars; also Parlor Cars by day and Pullman Sleepers at night.

Write and tell us where you are going and when you will leave, and we will tell you what your ticket will cost and what train to take to make the best time and connections. We will also send you an interesting little booklet, "A Trip to Texas."

F. B. JONES, D.P.A., Memphis, Tenn. W. C. PEELER, T.P.A., Memphis, Tenn. H. H. SUTTON, T.P.A., Chattanooga, Tenn.

F. R. WATTS, T.P.A., Cincinnati, Ohio. E. W. LA BEAUME, G. P. and T. A., St. Louis, Mo.

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Send your name and address on a postal, and we will send you our 156-page illustrated catalogue free.

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO. 180 Winchester Avenue, New Haven, Conn.

CHICAGO TO OMAHA Double Daily Service

New line via Rockford, Dubuque, Waterloo, Fort Dodge and Council Bluffs. Buffet-lounging cars, sleeping cars, free reclining chair cars, dining cars. Send to the undersigned for a free copy of Pictures and Notes En Route illustrating this new line as seen from the car window. Tickets of agents of I. C. & N. and connecting lines.

A. H. HANSON, G. P., Chicago.

RED ROPE ROOFING

1 cent per square foot, caps and nails included. Substitutes for Plaster. SAMPLES FREE. The Fay Manilla Roofing Co., CAMDEN, N. J.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

Cures Where All Else Fails. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

Be polite to some people, and they will at once become disagreeable and impudent.—Aitchison Globe.

A sailor says the sea always washes in dirty weather.—Chicago Daily News.

## THE HEALTH OF YOUNG WOMEN

Two of Them Helped by Mrs. Pinkham—Read their Letters.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I am sixteen years old and am troubled with my monthly sickness. It is very irregular, occurring only once in two or three months, and also very painful. I also suffer with cramps and once in a while pain strikes me in the heart and I have drowsy headaches. If there is anything you can do for me, I will gladly follow your advice."

—MISS MARY GOMES, Aptos, Cal., July 31, 1898.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—After receiving your letter I began the use of your remedies, taking both Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier. I am now regular every month and suffer no pain. Your medicine is the best that any suffering girl can take."

—MISS MARY GOMES, Aptos, Cal., July 6, 1899.

Nervous and Dizzy

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I wish to express my thanks to you for the great benefit I have received from the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I suffered constantly from terrible headache, had chills, was nervous and dizzy. I had tried different kinds of medicine but they all failed entirely. After taking three bottles of Vegetable Compound and three of Blood Purifier I am all right. I cannot thank you enough for what your remedies have done for me."

—MISS MATILDA JENSEN, Box 18, Ogdensburg, Wis., June 10, 1899.

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